SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #1 – Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.1) In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are, implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?
1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
In the context of India, there are mainly two principles which can be implied institutionally in the Parliamentary form of government:
Statement 1 is correct. A Member of the Cabinet must be a Member of the Parliament. If a person who is not a member of the parliament and is appointed as a minister then he/she has to get elected to either of the two houses of parliament within six months.
Statement 2 is correct. In a parliamentary form of government, the council of ministers hold office till they enjoy the c**onfidence of the parliament (in India's case that of Lok Sabha).** Hence, Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
Statement 3 is incorrect. The President is Head of the State in India, whereas the **Cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister** of India.
Source) M Laxmikanth, Chapter 20, UPSC 2013

Q.2) Which among the following group of persons are eligible for Indian citizenship?
1. A person born in India on or after December 3, 2004 irrespective of the nationality of his/her parents.
2. A person born outside India on or after December 3, 2004 and having one of the parents as citizen of India.
3. A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in India for seven years before making an application for registration.
4. A person resided in India for not less than eleven years during the last fourteen years.
Select the correct answer form the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 4 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Citizenship Act, 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.
The following person get citizenship by birth:
1) A person born in India **on or after January 26, 1950** but **before July 1, 1987** is a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of his parents. Further, **those born in India on or after December 3, 2004 are considered citizens of India only if both of their parents are citizens of India** or one of whose parents is a citizen of India and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of their birth. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect.)**

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2) The following person can get citizenship by descent:
3) A person born outside India on or after December 10, 1992 is considered as a citizen of India if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth. **December 3, 2004 onwards, a person born outside India shall not be a citizen of India by descent**, unless his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of the date of birth or with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period. **(Hence statement 2 is incorrect.)**

The Central Government may, on an application, register as a citizen of India any person if he is a **person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in India for seven** years before making an application for registration. **(Hence statement 3 is correct.)**

Statement 4 is correct: The Central Government may, on an application, grant a certificate of naturalisation to any person if he **during the fourteen years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India**, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than eleven years. **(Hence statement 4 is correct.)**

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 6 – Citizenship.

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy under the Indian constitution:

1. Unlike Fundamental rights, Directive Principles aims at establishing political democracy in the country.
2. Unlike Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles are not enforceable by courts for their violation.
3. Both Directive Principles and Fundamental rights require legislation for their implementation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Under the Indian constitution, Fundamental Rights are mentioned in the Part 3 of Articles from 12 to 35 while directive principles are mentioned in part 4 of article 36 to 51. The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. Fundamental Rights, on the other hand, prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Directive Principles of State Policy aim to create **social and economic democracy** under which the citizens can lead a good life. Whereas, Fundamental rights aim at establishing **political democracy in the country** because they prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.

Statement 2 is correct: Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature, that is, they are enforceable by the courts for their violation. However, **unlike the Fundamental Rights, the directives are non-justiciable in nature,** that is, they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Fundamental rights do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced. The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the fundamental rights as unconstitutional and invalid. Whereas, Directive principles require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.

Source: M laxmikant (chap 8- Directive principles of State policy)

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Q.4) With reference to the history of constitutional legislation in Modern India, what was meant by the term *Communal Award*?
a) Offer of the British to create different states for all different religious communities at the time of independence.
b) Award announced by the British to recognize efforts of individuals to reduce communal tensions during non-cooperation movement.
c) Privileges in the form of large share in government services awarded by the British to communities who were loyal to them.
d) Separate electorate awarded to members of different communities during Second Round Table Conference.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Communal Award was separate electorate awarded to members of different communities during Second Round Table Conference.
The **Communal Award** was one of the **tactics** used by the British to **weaken the national movement,** by **driving a wedge between various diverse communities** in India (religion wise, caste wise, class wise). They would **recognize each group as a minority** in need of **special protections and representation** in the legislature (thus **promising them more benefits compared to others**). This would be done by **allocating certain seats** to a specific community and **in the elections** for those seats, **only the people belonging to that particular community would be voting** for a candidate from their community. So, although the person chosen from that seat will be representing all sections of Indian society in that constituency, only the people of his/ her community will get to vote. This privilege was **dangled as a lure** for **different communities like Industrial workers, Depressed classes**, etc by the British during the **Second Round Table Conference in Britain in 1932**, so that **Indians would be divided** and would **not be able to formulate a strong demand for a better constitution** for India. It was announced by **British PM Ramsay Mcdonald on August 4, 1932**.
Source: Modern Indian History by BL Grover, Ch-43, Pg-403

Q.5) With reference to Gaming disorder, consider the following statements:
1. It involves giving priority to gaming to the extent that it takes precedence over daily activities.
2. World Health Organization has categorised gaming disorder as a mental health condition.
3. Indian government has limited gamers under 18 years to just three hours of online games per week under Information Technology Act, 2000.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. Gaming disorder is defined in the 11th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases as a pattern of gaming behaviour ("digital-gaming" or "video-gaming") characterized by impaired control over gaming, **increasing priority given to gaming over other activities to the extent that gaming takes precedence over other interests and daily activities**, and continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences.

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Statement 2 is correct. Gaming addictions cause physical, social and emotional damage, impairing sleep, appetites, careers and social lives. The addiction can also cause insomnia, withdrawal from social contacts, academic failure, and extreme anger and irritability. For these reasons only, the **World Health Organization** categorised **gaming disorder as a mental health condition** in 2018.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Indian National policy on Gaming Addiction is only in form of advisory and do not mandate any limitations on Gaming hours regulation. In India, the legal focus has been on recent laws in the **southern States seeking to ban online games** such as rummy, poker or even fantasy sports which offer prize money or financial stakes. But recently Kerala High Court quashed such a law in the State. The Kerala High Court accepted the stance of Industry that games of skill should not trigger bans on gambling. Recently, China limited **gamers under 18 years** to **just three hours of online games per week**. The limit is also during specified times. China made the industry responsible for enforcing the restriction.

Source: Gaming disorder increases during pandemic -ForumIAS Blog

Addictive behaviours: Gaming disorder (who.int)

www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/addictive-behaviours-gaming-disorder

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding Federalism in India:

1. The new economic policy of 1991 helped in strengthening federalism in India.
2. Judicial Supremacy forms an essential part of federal polity.
3. Indian model of federalism is "Coming together", unlike US model which is "Holding together".

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A federal government is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently. Essentially, federalism is an **institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of polities–one at the regional level and the other at the national level**. Each government is autonomous in its own sphere. In some federal countries, there is even a system of dual citizenship. India has only a single citizenship.

Statement 1 is correct:

The new economic policy of 1991 and the economic reforms laid out a new trajectory in which federalism got strengthened. It facilitated fiscal federalism.

The liberalisation of the Indian economy which gave considerable **autonomy to the state governments and the chief ministers to initiate business endeavours and bring in foreign** investments to their respective states, in turn, creating their own political imprimatur premised on growth and development.

Statement 2 is incorrect: To prevent conflicts between the centre and the State, there is an **independent judiciary to settle disputes**. The judiciary has the powers to resolve disputes between the central government and the States on legal matters about the division of power.

The response of judicial supremacy is that courts perform that function and other officials are bound not only to respect judges' decisions in particular cases but also, in formulating future public policy, to follow the general principles judges have laid down. It is not an essential nor it is a desired part in federal structure.

Statement 3 is incorrect: US Model of federalism is called as 'coming together' as all the states have come together to form a federation. However, when a **large country chooses to divide its authority between the member states and the central government, it is regarded as holding together federalism**. In this case,

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power is shared among various social groups to accommodate a huge diversity. **Indian model of federalism is "holding together".**
Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution at Work Chapter 7 Federalism
Laxmikanth Chapter 13 Federal System

Q.7) With reference to the '*Objectives Resolution*, 1946', consider the following statements:
1. It served as the inspiration for Preamble in the constitution.
2. It envisioned Popular Sovereignty for the soon to be independent Indian nation.
3. It provided for vesting of residuary powers with the provinces.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Objectives Resolution was a motion describing the overall aims and guiding philosophy and vision for the Constitution of the newly formed Constituent Assembly for the soon to be independent India. It was moved by Jawaharlal **Nehru** on **December 13, 1946**, and was adopted unanimously on January 22, 1947. The Muslim League had boycotted the Constituent Assembly by this time and was not a part of the deliberations regarding the Objectives Resolution.
Statement 1 is correct: The Objectives resolution served as the **inspiration** for the **Preamble** of the Constitution of independent India.
Statement 2 is correct: This resolution declared that **when India becomes an independent** sovereign country, it will **derive all its authority and power from the people of the nation**. This concept is known as **Popular Sovereignty**. This means that the **country is run according to a constitution**, which **derives its power from the people**, not a monarch, or some alien government, but the people who elect their representatives to run the country in accordance with the Constitution, which is again an **expression of the values and will of the people**. Hence this statement is **correct.**
Statement 3 is correct: The Objectives Resolution **proposed the government of independent India** to be **federal** with a **Centre and autonomous Provinces**. In this scheme, the **Residuary powers** were envisaged to be **vested in the provinces i**n order to provide them with the greatest degree of autonomy. Hence this statement is **correct.**
However, **ultimately in the final constitution** of independent India, it was **decided to vest Residuary powers in the Centre**, as the nation was in a fragile state at the time of independence and a strong Centre was imperative to maintain the integrity and unity of the nation.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 5th edition, Ch-2, Pg-2.2

Q.8) With reference to the composition of India's Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:
1. It was constituted on the basis of recommendations of the Cabinet Mission.
2. Members from Princely States were proposed to be drawn through nomination.
3. Seats were reserved for various minorities but there was no separate electorate.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

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Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Constituent Assembly for soon to be independent India was created in December 1946. It was fully manned by Indians who were to frame a constitution to run their soon to be independent country according to their needs, values and preferences. Following is a small discussion on its composition.

Statement 1 is correct: The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The Cabinet Mission rejected the Muslim League's call for two separate constituent assemblies, and announced a joint one with a strength of 389. Out of this 389, 296 seats were allotted to British Indian provinces and 93 seats were allotted to various Princely States in undivided India.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected (indirectly) and partly nominated body.** The members from the **296 seats** allocated to **British Indian provinces** were **drawn through elections**, while the **members from the 93 seats** allotted to the **Princely States** were drawn through **nomination** (as the Princely States had not conceded the principle of Democracy and elections in their domains. The nominated members were the Rulers' representatives). Hence this statement is **correct**. It must also be noted here, that the **elected members** were **not directly elected**. Rather they were **indirectly elected**, as they were **chosen by the elected representatives of the people in the Provincial Legislatures**. Another point of note is that, the directly elected representatives that elected these members of Constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of a **very limited franchise** (not universal adult franchise, as right to vote was limited by the tax paid, educational qualifications as well as property owned by individuals).

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Cabinet Mission** made stipulations to **protect the interests of the minorities** in line with the earlier stands of the British government while dealing with constitutional questions regarding India. Under the garb of protecting minority interests, the British provided for a system of **Separate Electorates** during the **indirect elections for membership of Constituent Assembly** as well. **Separate reservations** were made for members of the **Sikh and Muslim** communities and members representing these communities in the Constituent Assembly **were to be elected by only members of those same communities in the Provincial Legislatures**. Hence this statement is **incorrect,** as both reservations as well as separate electorates were kept for various communities while creating the Constituent Assembly.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 5th edition, Ch-2, Pg-2.1

Q.9) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided:

Assertion (A): The Constitution has described India as a 'Union of states', and not a Federation.

Reason (R): Indian polity is a result of agreement between states to form an indestructible Union.

Which of the options given below is/are correct?

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

c) A is true, while R is false.

d) A is false, while R is true.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true: Article 1 of the Constitution of India describes India as a **"Union of states"**, **not Federation**, **despite its polity being federal in structure** and function. Hence this statement is **correct.**

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Reason (R) is false: Indian polity is **not the result of any sort of agreement between its constituent states**. The states neither gave it the status of being indestructible, nor did they state that these units can secede (as seen in the case of the United States of America). Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

The Indian constitution declares India to be a Union, as **India is indestructible**, but the **states constituting it are not.** They may be **merged, or new ones may be created**, but **India** as a whole can **never be dissolved or finished.**

Also, **India has not been formed as a result of states coming together**, as was the case with the USA.

And the last reason is that the **states** in Indian polity **have no right to secede from this Union**. The states do exist and have some autonomy in their limited sphere as envisioned by the Constitution, but their existence is not absolute or permanent, and this structure has been chosen more to accommodate India's diversity for better governance.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 5th edition, Ch-5, Pg 5.1

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding 'Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister':

1. It is an attached body to the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance.
2. It can suo-moto take up the any issue of macroeconomic importance and present its views to Prime Minister.
3. The council has recently released the report on the State of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) is an independent body constituted by the central government that advises the prime minister on economic and related issues.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister is **a non-constitutional, non-statutory, independent body** constituted to give advice on economic and related issues to the Government of India, specifically to the Prime Minister.

Statement 2 is correct. Terms of Reference of EAC-PM: Analysing any issue, economic or otherwise, referred to it by the Prime Minister and advising him thereon, addressing issues of **macroeconomic importance** and presenting views thereon to the Prime Minister. These could be either **suo-motu or on reference** from the Prime Minister or anyone else.

Statement 3 is correct. The **Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister** (EAC-PM) has released the report on the **State of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in India**. It highlights the importance of early education years in the overall development of a child.

Source: The Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister releases the report on State of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in India-ForumIAS Blog

Home | NITI Aayog | Economic Advisory Council to The Prime Minister (eacpm.gov.in)

EAC-PM: 3 new members inducted | Business News,The Indian Express

Q.11) 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in

a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy

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c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
d) None of the above

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property. A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.

The term 'justice' in the **Preamble** embraces three distinct forms—social, **economic** and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

The concept of Economic Justice is also **mentioned under the Directive Principles of State Policy.** Article 39 says that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing– (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment; (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Source) M Laxmikanth, Chapter 4 and 8, UPSC 2013

Q.12) Consider the following pairs regarding the various committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairpersons:

	Committee	**Chairperson**
1.	Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
2.	Provincial Constitution Committee	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
3.	Union Constitution Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4.	Minorities sub-committee	J.B. Kriplani

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?
a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) Only three pairs
d) All four pairs

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The **Constituent Assembly** was constituted in **November 1946** under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan.** The Constituent Assembly established 22 committees, including the drafting committee, to prepare the constitution. The committees produced an **accepted report**, which was used to form a **drafting committee led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, who was a legal member of the Indian government at the time. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.

Pair 1 is correctly matched and pair 2, 3 and 4 are incorrectly matched:

Major Committees and their chairman:

1) Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru (Pair 1 is correct)

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2) **Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru (Pair 3 is incorrect)**
3) **Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel (Pair 2 is incorrect)**
4) **Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
5) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel. This committee had the following five sub-committees:
   a. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani
   b. Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mukherjee (Pair 4 is incorrect)
   c. North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee -Gopinath Bardoloi
   d. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V. Thakkar.
   e. North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee

6) Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
7) States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru
8) Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Source: Laxmikanth- Ch 2 (making of the constitution)

Q.13) With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following statements:
1. It ended the East India Company's monopoly in tea trade and trade with China.
2. It directed the government to set aside one lakh rupees for promotion of literature and sciences among Indians.
3. It was the first legislation to authorise collection of taxes at local levels in British Indian territories.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The English East India Company obtained a royal permission from Queen Elizabeth in 1600 CE to exclusively be the only British company to carry out trade activities between Britain and Asian countries like India and China in the East. This was made official through the Charter Acts, which extended these monopolies. As well as trusteeship of Indian territories won by the Company on behalf of the British Crown and Parliament for a period of 20 years at a time.

Statement 1 is incorrect: By the time Charter Act of 1813 was up for promulgation (early 19th century), **Industrialisation** had gathered speed in Britain. It changed people's and economy's perspective on things. Now **people preferred *laissez faire* (free trade) over mercantilism** (monopoly to certain trading companies).

So, keeping in mind these facts, the British parliament passed the **Charter Act of 1813**, wherein the **Company's monopoly in trade was ended**, allowing **other British citizens to freely participate in trading** with India and earning profits. However, owing to long standing tradition and influence of the English East India Company in Britain, it was allowed to **retain its monopoly for another 20 years** (until next Charter Act renewal was due) in 2 cases

1) **Trade in tea**, with all countries
2) **Trade with China** in all materials

Hence this statement is **correct.**

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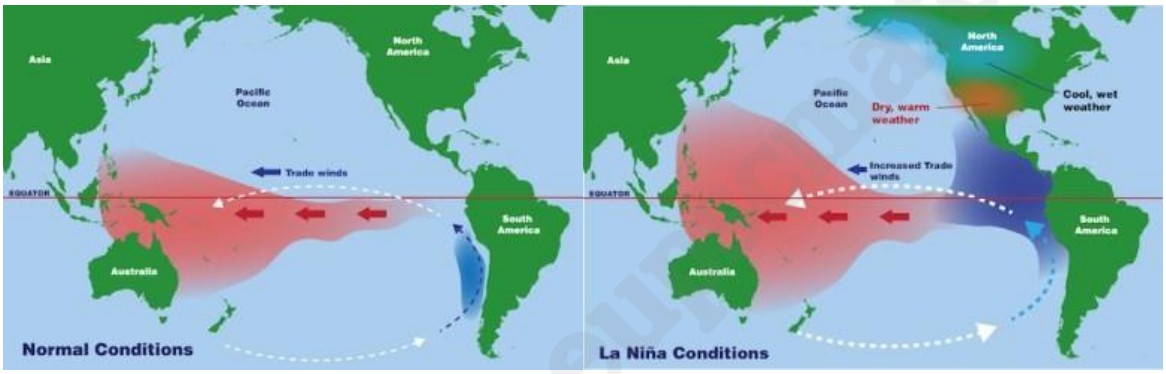
Statement 2 is correct: The Charter Act, 1813 **recognized**, some **amount of responsibility** of the British Indian government in India, towards the **welfare, especially education** of the native citizens residing in British Indian territories. It announced the **obligation of the British Indian government** being run by the Company to **annually set aside a sum of Rs 1 lakhs** to ensure promotion of **literature and sciences** among inhabitants of British Indian territories and **creation of "learned natives"**. Hence this statement is **correct**.
Statement 3 is incorrect: It was the **Charter Act of 1793 (not 1813**) which gave **statutory basis** to **municipal institutions**, thus **regularising their taxation authority**, especially in Presidency areas. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**
Source: Modern Indian History by B L Grover, Ch - 40, Pg-370, Ch-39, Pg-359

Q.14) What is the primary objective of including the feature of Separation of Power in the Constitution of India?
a) To help judiciary in providing complete justice to the weaker sections of the society.
b) To improve the division of Labor and Functional specialization of skills.
c) To provide for Checks and Balances to prevent the misuse of power.
d) To promote fast decision making by limiting the encroachment of powers between the branches.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect – Article 142 of the constitution provides that apex court might pass some orders or decrees as is necessary for doing complete justice in any case pending before it. This sometimes leads to Supreme Court overreaching itself into powers of Executive or Legislature and hence it sometimes goes against the principle of Separation of Power.
Option b is incorrect – Although the Separation of Power provides for Division of Labor and Functional Specialization, it isn't the basic philosophy behind including the doctrine in the constitution.
Option c is correct – Separation of Power **provides for checks and balances by each organ of the government on the other two**. It prevents tyranny of the government. It ensures that justice done is free of any fear or favor.
Option d is incorrect – Separation of power rather provides the conditions for Checking and balancing the decisions of the other organs. **Although it prevents encroachment of power by other organs, this isn't the fundamental reason for its inclusion.**
Knowledge Base: Although the **Constitution** of India provides for the three organs of the government with well-defined functions, it does not advocate a rigid separation of powers. There is an equal emphasis on ensuring an effective balance of powers between the organs of the government. The purpose of the system of **checks** and **balances** is to prevent the arbitrary or capricious use of power.
The provisions of the **Constitution** that provide for separation of functions and powers between the three organs of Government are:
Article 50 directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive.
Articles 74 and 163 restrict the courts from inquiring into the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President and the Governor.
Articles 122 and 212 restrict the courts from questioning the validity of proceedings in the Parliament and the Legislatures.
Articles 121 and 211 restrict the Parliament and the State Legislature from discussing the Judicial conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court and the High Courts unless the resolution of removal of the judge is under consideration.
Article 361 provides immunity to the President or the Governor from being answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
Source: NCERT Class XI, Chapter 1
Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth

Q.15) "It is one part of the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle. It witnesses La Ninas for two consecutive years with a transition through ENSO neutral conditions in between. During this phenomenon, winds are much stronger than usual. This makes the water in the Pacific Ocean near the equator a few degrees colder than it usually is. Even this small change in the ocean's temperature can affect weather all over the world."
Which of the following weather-related phenomenon is mentioned in the above paragraph?
a) Double inverted El-Nino
b) Madden-Julian Oscillation
c) Antarctic Oscillation
d) Double Dip La-Nina

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** (NOAA) had recently declared that La Niña has re-developed.
La-Nina is a weather pattern that can occur in the Pacific Ocean every few years. In a **normal year**, winds along the equator push warm water westward. Warm water at the surface of the ocean blows from South America to Indonesia. As the warm water moves west, cold water from the deep rises up to the surface. This cold water ends up on the coast of South America.
Option d is correct. Double Dip La Nina: La Nina is one part of the **El Nino Southern Oscillation** (ENSO) cycle. But when **two La Nina's happen one after the other** (with a transition through ENSO neutral conditions in between) then it is **usually referred to as a 'double-dip La Nina'.**
In 2020, La Nina developed during the month of August and then dissipated in April 2021 as ENSO-neutral conditions returned.



In the **winter of a La Niña year**, these winds are much stronger than usual. This makes the water in the Pacific Ocean near the equator a few degrees colder than it usually is. Even this small change in the ocean's temperature can affect weather all over the world.
Impact of La Nina: La Niña results in heavy or better monsoon rains in India, droughts in Peru and Ecuador, heavy floods in Australia, and high temperatures in the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific.
Knowledge Base: **Difference between El Niño and La Niña:**
Both events start in the Pacific Ocean, but they are opposites in almost every other way. La Niña causes the water in the eastern Pacific to be colder than usual. In the same region, El Niño can cause the water to be warmer than usual. So, areas that are hit with drought during La Niña years can get lots of rain in El Niño years!
Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/climate-change/-double-dip-la-nina-has-formed-for-second-year-in-a-row-says-noaa-79758

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding the doctrine of 'Basic Structure':
1. The term 'Basis Structure' was added to the Constitution of India through 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978.
2. It does not apply to any law which are placed under the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
3. It is applicable to all the Constitutional amendments enacted after 26th November, 1950.
4. Bangladesh is the only country apart from India that has recognized the principle of 'Basic Structure'.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) None of the above

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The question of whether Fundamental Rights can be amended by the Parliament under Article 368 or not was resolved in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973). It laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' (or 'basic features') of the Constitution. It ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The term 'Basic Structure' nor its philosophy is described in the Constitution of India. **No any amendment has been ever brought to incorporate the Basic Structure Doctrine in our Constitution**. It is a judicial innovation which even Supreme Court is **yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the 'basic structure'** of the Constitution.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The Ninth Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts. In IR Coelho case, the **Court determined that the ability to give absolute immunity at whim is incompatible with the basic structure theory,** and as a result, the laws included in the Ninth Schedule would **no longer have absolute immunity**. According to the IR Coelho court, laws introduced into the Ninth Schedule after 24.4.1973 are subjected to judicial review.
Statement 3 is incorrect: In **Waman Rao case 1981**, Supreme Court clarified that doctrine would be apply to constitutional **amendments enacted after April 24, 1973** (i.e., the date of the judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case**)** (Including 9th schedule). On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted to the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.
Statement 4 is incorrect: The basic structure doctrine is a common law legal doctrine that the constitution of a sovereign state has certain characteristics that cannot be erased by its legislature. The doctrine is recognized in **India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Uganda.**
Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 11 Basic Structure of the Constitution
https://blog.ipleaders.in/basic-structure-of-indian-constitution/
LawBeat | (In)Applicability of The Basic Structure Doctrine To Ordinary Legislations
Doctrine of Basic Structure - Constitutional Law (legalserviceindia.com)

Q.17) In which of the following cases, there would be a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship?
1. When the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud
2. When the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
3. When the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.
Select the correct answer from the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation.

All the Statements are correct. There would be compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:

1) t**he citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud** (**Statement 1 is correct)**
2) the **citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India (Hence statement 2 is correct.)**
3) the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
4) the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and
5) the **citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously (Hence statement 3 is correct.)**

Knowledge Base:

Further, when a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every **minor child** of that person **also loses Indian citizenship**. However, when such a child attains the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 6 – Citizenship.

Q.18) Which of the following statements proves that the authority of Indian Constitution is higher than that of Parliament?

a) The Constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the Members of the Parliament.
b) The Constitution of India was framed before the Parliament came into existence.
c) Indian Constitution provides for powers and formation of the Parliament.
d) The Constitution gives the power to Parliament to alter its Basic Structure.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. It drew its authority from the fact that members of the Constituent Assembly engaged in what one might call public reason. The positions. The Constituent Assembly spent a lot of time on evolving the right balance among the various institutions like the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. **The constitution specifies how parliament is to be formed and what are its powers. Thus, it is the source of authority for the parliament.**

Option a is incorrect: In no way, we can say that the Constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the Members of the Parliament. Also, even if it is so, it is not a valid reason to prove that the authority of Indian Constitution is higher than that of Parliament.

Option b is incorrect: Even though constitution was framed before the Parliament came into existence, it does not correctly explain as to why the authority of Indian constitution is higher than that of parliament

Option d is incorrect: The basic structure doctrine was not in initially Indian constitution. It is innovation by Indian judiciary after several judgements. It is propounded by the Indian Judiciary on 24th April 1973 in Kesavananda Bharati case to put a limitation on the amending powers of the Parliament so that the 'basic structure of the basic law of the land' cannot be amended in exercise of its 'constituent power' under the Constitution.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution at Work

www.forumiasmaterials.org

Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding the features of Indian Secularism:
1. It advocates mutual exclusion of state and religion in order to protect individual freedom.
2. It forbids state from providing any type of financial aid to any specific religious community.
3. A single standard civil law is employed in delivering justice regardless of religious affiliation.
4. It prevents the State from discriminating against any citizen on the grounds of religion.
Which of the statements given above is/are ***incorrect***?
a) 2 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) All of the above

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Secularism is the principle that determine the relationship between government and the religion. It plays an important role in a diverse country like India.
Option 1 is incorrect: **India's secularism** does **not completely separate religion and state**. But secularism in India means a state that is **neutral to all religious groups.** The 7th schedule of Indian constitution places **religious institutions, charities** and trusts **into Concurrent List**, which means that both the **central government** of India, and **various state governments** in India can **make their own laws** about religious institutions, charities and trusts.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The Indian Constitution **permits partial financial support** for religious schools as well as the **financing of religious buildings** and infrastructure by the state. All religions are **treated equally** by the state. It provides financial assistance to religious organizations **and levy taxes on them**. But **in western secularism**, state does **not provide financial assistance** to religious organizations or levy taxes on them.
Statement 3 is incorrect: In **Indian secularism**, different religions has its **own set of personal laws regarding marriage and divorce, maintenance, guardianship and succession, joint family and partition etc.**
In the context of India's personal laws, it is essentially pluralistic. The Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews have their own separate **family** laws.
But in western secularism, a **single standard rule of law** is employed to administer justice **regardless of religious affiliation.** However, Goa is the only state in India which has a uniform civil code, which have single set of laws for all religious people.
Statement 4 is correct: Secularism in India provides the state to be **neutral towards all religious** groups but **not necessarily separate**. There is no obvious boundary between state and religion and all forms of religion are tolerated and supported by the government. The Constitution of India does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian State. It **prevents the State from discriminating against any citizen on the grounds of religion (Article 15).**
Source: M Lakshmikanth (chap 4- Preamble of the Constitution)
[Answered] What is secularism? Discuss how Indian concept of secularism is broader than western concept? (forumias.com)

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding 'Open Network for Digital Commerce':
1. 'Open Network for Digital Commerce' is built by NITI Aayog in collaboration with National Informatics Centre.
2. It will facilitate consumers to access the grievance redressal mechanism against the e-commerce companies in India.

3. This project was initiated under the Declaration on Global Electronic Commerce of WTO.
Which of the statements given above is/are ***incorrect***?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is *incorrect*. The **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade** (**not NITI Aayog**) is building an **Open Network for Digital Commerce** (ONDC) which is designed to curb digital monopolies and standardize the on-boarding of retailers on e-commerce sites.
Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Open Network for Digital Commerce will make it **easier for a small retailer to be discovered**. Once a retailer lists its products or services using the ONDC open protocol, the business can be discovered by consumers on e-commerce platforms that follow the same protocol. **It is not intended for grievance redressal of consumers from e-commerce companies.**
A consumer searching for the product can see the location of the seller and opt to buy from the neighbourhood shop that can deliver faster compared to an e-commerce company.
This may promote hyperlocal delivery of goods, such as groceries, directly from sellers to consumers.
Statement 3 is *incorrect*. The **Declaration on Global Electronic** Commerce, adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference in May 1998, called for the establishment of a Work Programme to examine **all trade issues relating to global e-commerce**.
However, **Open Network for Digital Commerce' is not initiated under Declaration on Global Electronic Commerce under WTO.**
Source: How ONDC seeks to democratize digital commerce-ForumIAS Blog
How Open Network for Digital Commerce could disrupt India's e-commerce space? -ForumIAS Blog
WTO | Electronic commerce

Q.21) The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of:
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
c) Indira Gandhi
d) Morarji Desai

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
First Constitutional (Amendment) Act of 1951, introduced the Ninth Schedule in the Constitution of India during the prime-ministership of **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
This amendment made laws placed in Ninth Schedule immune to judicial review, even if they violate any Fundamental Rights.
The Ninth Schedule was brought in the Indian Constitution on **18 June 1951** to abolish Zamindari system.
The Ninth Schedule contains a list of laws that cannot be challenged in courts. Out of 284 such laws which are shielded from judicial review, 90 per cent of laws are about agriculture and landholding.
Source) https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/cancel-ninth-schedule-in-the-indian-constitution-shetkari-sanghatana/article34841659.ece#:~:text=%E2%80%9CThe%20Ninth%20Schedule%20was%20brought,are%20about%20agriculture%20and%20landholding.
UPSC 2019

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Q.22) Which of the following explains the reason behind inclusion of emergency powers in the Indian constitution?
1. To safeguard federal character of constitution
2. To safeguard unity and integrity of country
3. To safeguard Fundamental rights of citizens
4. To safeguard democratic political system
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance that can be proclaimed by the President of India during certain crisis situations. The emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, from Article 352 to 360. These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.
Statements 2 and 4 are correct: The Indian Constitution contains elaborate emergency provisions to enable the President to meet any extraordinary situation effectively. The rationality behind the incorporation of these provisions is to **safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security** of the country, the **democratic political system** and the Constitution.
The inclusion of emergency powers was accepted by the Constituent Assembly because of widespread apprehension at the time that, without such powers, the new republic of India would **not survive the powerful attacks to its democratic political system** from various threats like regionalism, secessionist tendencies, militances, terrorism, hostile neighbourhood. The emergency provisions will empower the central government to tackle these threats in a unified manner and retain the democratic system in non-crisis period.
Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect: During an emergency, the Central Government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the centre. It **converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution**. This kind of transformation of the political system from federal (during normal times) to unitary (during emergency) is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution. Thus, emergency provisions aims not to safeguard federal feature, but on the contrary hinders the it.
Under various emergency provisions, some **fundamental rights can be taken off with the notification of the President of India**. H V Kamath observed that Fundamental rights will become meaningless and, as a result, the democratic foundations of the Constitution will be destroyed under the provisions of emergency inscribed in our Constitution.
Source: M Laxmikant (Ch 4 – preamble of the constitution)

Q.23) India is described as a Republic because:
1. The political sovereignty of India is vested in the people of the country.
2. India has accepted the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth.
3. The head of the state is always an elected individual.
4. Indian Constitution provides for only a single citizenship.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

A democratic polity can be classified into two categories—monarchy and republic. In a monarchy, the head of the state (usually king or queen) enjoys a hereditary position, that is, he comes into office through succession, e.g., Britain. In a republic, on the other hand, the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period, e.g., USA.

Statements 1 and 3 are correct: India has a republican system in place of British monarchical system. In other words, the **Head of the State in India (that is, President) is elected**, while the Head of the State in Britain (that is, King or Queen) enjoys a hereditary position.

Therefore, the term 'republic' in our Preamble indicates that India has an elected head called the President. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years.

A republic also means two more things: one, **vesting of political sovereignty in the people** and not in a single individual like a king; second, the **absence of any privileged class** and hence all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination

Statements 2 and 4 are factually correct, but does not justify the republican character of Indian Polity.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 4 Preamble

Q.24) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine?

1. It has limited the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.
2. The Judiciary is the final authority in deciding the scope of Basic Structure.
3. It actively promotes the doctrine of judicial supremacy in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), Supreme Court laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' (or 'basic features') of the Constitution. It ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Statement 1 is correct: Supreme Court in various landmark cases has held that **certain provisions were beyond the amending power of Parliament as it affected the basic structure of the constitution.** Like in the Indira Nehru Gandhi case (1975), SC invalidated a provision of the 39th Amendment Act (1975) which kept the election disputes involving the Prime Minister and the Speaker of Lok Sabha outside the jurisdiction of all courts. Thus, Basic Structure Doctrine has set specific limits to Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.

Statement 2 is correct: Basic Structure Doctrine places the **Judiciary as the final authority** in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and **what constitutes the basic structure**. However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The basic structure doctrine **promotes the theory of Constitutionalism** (doctrine that a government's authority is determined by a body of laws or constitution) to prevent the damage to essence of Constitution of India by brute majority of the ruling majority. It promotes the concept of '**Supremacy of Constitution**' (not Judicial Supremacy) by declaring that certain features of the Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament.

Source: Chap 9.pmd (ncert.nic.in)Laxmikanth

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Q.25) With reference to 'PM Gati Shakti', consider the following statements:
1. It is a scheme that exclusively focuses on road and railway infrastructure projects in India.
2. All the governmental clearances for the projects under the scheme will be granted through Prime Minister's Office.
3. The project will ensure last mile connectivity of infrastructure reducing the travel time for people.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

PM Gati Shakti aims to institutionalize holistic planning for **major infrastructure projects**. The projects will be designed and executed with a common vision and will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various ministries and state governments such as the Bharatmala road project, Sagarmala waterways plan, ports and the UDAN scheme.

Statement 1 is *incorrect*. PM Gati Shakti **is not limited to infrastructural development of rail and road projects.** It will include development of Economic Zones like textile clusters, pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, agri zones will be covered to improve connectivity & make Indian businesses more competitive.

Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Under **PM Gati Shakti scheme,** the established portal will **highlight all the clearances that any new project would need**, based on its location. It allow stakeholders to apply for these clearances from the **relevant authority directly (not by PMO) on the portal**. The objective is to streamline the process and shorten the period required for clearances.

Statement 3 is correct. The **multi-modal connectivity** under the project will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will facilitate the **last mile connectivity of infrastructure** and also reduce travel time for people.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1763638
PM Gati Shakti – National Infrastructure Master Plan - Explained, pointwise -ForumIAS Blog

Q.26) With reference to Indian Polity, the concept of 'Principled Distance' is related to:
a) Judicial Activism and Parliamentary Approval
b) Dual Polity Federal Structure
c) Separation between religion and state
d) Indestructible nature of States

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

'Principled Distance' is **a new model of secularism.** The separation of government institutions and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries.

In India separation between religion and state did not mean their mutual exclusion but rather principled distance. It allows the **state to be distant from all religions so that it can intervene or abstain from interference,** depending upon which of these two would better promote liberty, equality and social justice.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution at Work

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Q.27) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Preamble of India':
1. It cannot be amended as it enjoys protection under Basic Structure doctrine.
2. It is a source of restriction on the powers of the Government of the country.
3. Both the preamble of the Constitution of the USA and India starts with 'We the people'.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly. The term 'preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution. It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution.
Statement 1 is incorrect: After the judgment of the Kesavananda Bharati case, it was **accepted that the preamble is part of the Constitution. So, as a part of the Constitution, it can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution**, but the basic structure of the preamble cannot be amended. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 was the first act ever to amend the preamble of the Constitution. On December 18th, 1976, 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity' were added to the preamble to protect economic justice and eliminate discrimination whatsoever.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The preamble shows that the **people of India are the source of authority**. It means power lies with the citizens to elect their representatives and they also have the right to criticize their representatives. According to Supreme Court in *Kesavananda Bharati Case*,
The **Preamble is not the supreme power or source of any restriction or prohibition** but it plays an important role in the interpretation of statutes and provisions of the Constitution.
Statement 3 is correct: Preamble of the Constitution the American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America and India starts with '**We the people'**.

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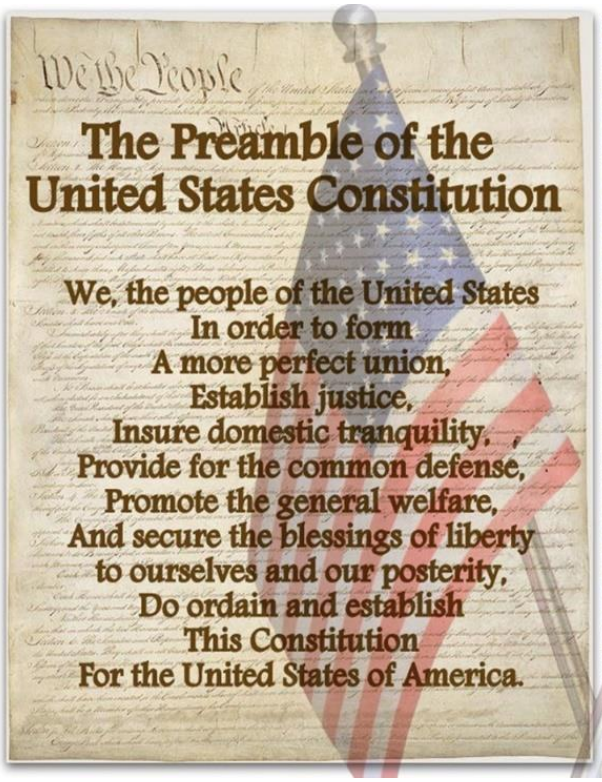
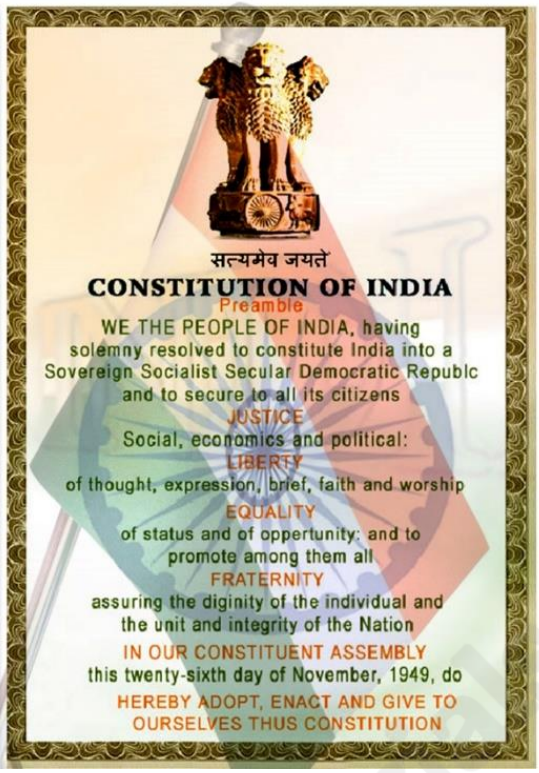

We the People
The Preamble of the United States Constitution
We, the people of the United States
In order to form
A more perfect union,
Establish justice,
Insure domestic tranquility,
Provide for the common defense,
Promote the general welfare,
And secure the blessings of liberty
to ourselves and our posterity,
Do ordain and establish
This Constitution
For the United States of America.


सत्यमेव जयते
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
Preamble
WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having
solemny resolved to constitute India into a
Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republc
and to secure to all its citizens
JUSTICE
Social, economics and political:
LIBERTY
of thought, expression, brief, faith and worship
EQUALITY
of status and of oppertunity: and to
promote among them all
FRATERNITY
assuring the diginity of the individual and
the unit and integrity of the Nation
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do
HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THUS CONSTITUTION

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 4 Preamble of the Constitution
Preamble of the Indian Constitution : Everything you need to know (ipleaders.in)

Q.28) For which of the following reasons, the Constitution of India provided for a single citizenship?
a) To provide continuity to the federal provisions, which existed during British Colonial period.
b) To avoid confusion between different rights enjoyed under State and Central units.
c) To Save the financial resources required for separate Constitutions.
d) To provide citizens with the same political and civil rights all over the country.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Constitution of India has adopted the system of single citizenship. There is only Indian Citizenship and no separate state citizenship. All citizens irrespective of the state in which they are born or reside enjoy the same rights all over the country. The other federal states like US, Switzerland and Australia have dual citizenship, that is, national citizenship as well as state citizenship.

Option a is incorrect: The reason for providing single citizenship was not to provide continuity to federal provisions.

Option b is incorrect: Dual citizenship does not create confusion but the problem of discrimination. In USA, each person is not only a citizen of USA but also of the particular state to which he belongs. Thus, he owes allegiance to both and enjoys dual sets of rights–one set conferred by the national government and another by the state government. This system creates the **problem of discrimination**, that is, a state may discriminate in favour of its citizens in matters like right to vote, right to hold public offices, right to practice professions and so on. This problem is **avoided in the system of single citizenship prevalent in India.**

Option c is incorrect: The issue of financial resources required for separate Constitutions was not of much significance. This is because financial resource is considered after agreeing on a particular philosophical framework. Here the single citizenship was opted.

Option d is correct: In India, the Constitution of India has introduced the **system of single citizenship** and provided uniform rights for the people of India to promote the feeling of fraternity and unity among them and to build an integrated Indian nation. All citizens irrespective of the state in which they are born or reside enjoy the **same political and civil rights of citizenship all over the country and no discrimination is made between them.**
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 6 – Citizenship.

Q.29) With reference to constituent assembly, which of the following options correctly explains the criticism of it?
1. Members are not directly elected by people
2. Nonfunctional as a legislative body
3. Lack of representation to legal professionals
4. Dominated by single political party
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
On the recommendations of the **Cabinet Mission** which visited India in 1946, a sovereign body, the Constituent Assembly of India was formed to **draft a constitution for the country**. On 29th August 1947, under the **chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee to prepare a Draft Constitution for India. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949 and it came into force on 26 January 1950.
Statements 1 and 4 is correct
1) **The constituent assembly is not a Representative Body**: The critics have argued that the Constituent Assembly was not a representative body as its members were not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of universal adult franchise. Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body. Moreover, the **members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies**, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.
2) **The constituent assembly is dominated by Congress (Single Party):** The critics charged that the Constituent Assembly was dominated by the Congress party. Granville Austin, a British Constitutional expert, remarked: 'The Constituent Assembly was a one-party body in an essentially one-party country. The Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India.'

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect:
1) **The constituent assembly functioned as a Legislative body**: A per the Indian Independence Act of 1947, Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, **two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of a constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.** These two tasks were to be performed on separate days. Thus, the Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature).
2) **The constituent assembly had a Lawyer-Politician Domination**: It is also maintained by the critics that the Constituent Assembly was **dominated by lawyers and politicians**. They pointed out that other sections of the society were not sufficiently represented. This, to them, is the main reason for the bulkiness and complicated language of the Constitution.

Source: M laxmikant (chap 2- making of the constitution)

Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding 'Digital Gold':
1. It consists of digital certificates issued against holdings of the physical metal that can be redeemed in cash only.
2. The buying and selling of Digital Gold in India are regulated jointly by Reserve Bank of India and SEBI.
3. Returns on investment made in digital gold are exempted from short term and long-term capital gain tax.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) None of the Above

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is *incorrect*. Digital gold consists of **digital certificates issued against holdings of the physical metal**. These assets can be **traded digitally or redeemed in metal (not in cash)**. These are similar to **gold exchange-traded funds** (ETFs) and the government's own sovereign gold bonds. But unlike sovereign bonds, private digital gold certificates and gold ETFs are **not interest-bearing.**
Statement 2 is *incorrect*. Digital gold falls in a **regulatory grey zone** in certain key respects at the moment. The instrument itself **does not come directly under the purview of any financial sector regulator**, and it is not currently traded on recognised financial exchanges.
Statement 3 is *incorrect*. The holding period of the digital gold determines the amount of taxes an investor needs to pay. If digital gold is held for less than 36 months, returns are not taxable directly. **Long-term capital gains** from digital gold are taxed at **20% on returns** along with applicable surcharge and 4 per cent cess.
Source: Clear regulations: On digital gold -ForumIAS Blog
Gold at Re 1: Buying Digital Gold Online this Diwali? Purity, Tax, Advantages, How to Buy (news18.com)

Q.31) Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?
1. Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies.
3. Fifth Schedule
4. Sixth Schedule
5. Seventh Schedule
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3, 4 and 5 only
c) 1, 2 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
All the below provisions of the Constitution of India, have a bearing on Education.
1) Directive Principles of State Policy - **Article 45**: To provide **early childhood care and education** for all children until they complete the age of six years. 86th Amendment changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.

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2) Rural and Urban Local Bodies – Education is one of the subject matters under **Schedules XI and XII**. It empowers local bodies to take steps to improve educational standards in their regions.
3) Fifth and Sixth Schedule – The Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution provide protection to the tribals on account of their economic disadvantages so that they could maintain their tribal identity without any coercion or exploitation. This includes **promotion of education** in their own language for their upliftment.
4) Seventh Schedule - Under this, **education** is put under the **concurrent list** which allows both centre and states to make laws on the subject.

Source) M Laxmikanth, UPSC 2012

Q.32) Which one of the following is a reason why Indian Constitution is described as the blend of rigidity and flexibility?
a) Both the Central and the state governments can initiate the amendment to the Constitution
b) Ordinary Legislative power of the Parliament is superior to its Constituent power.
c) Amendments to Constitution can be made both through a special procedure and through the manner in which ordinary laws are enacted.
d) Private members cannot introduce constitutional amendment bill.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Constitutions are classified into rigid and flexible. **A rigid Constitution is one that requires a special procedure for its amendment, as for example, the American Constitution. A flexible constitution, on the other hand, is one that can be amended in the same manner as the ordinary laws are made,** as for example, the British Constitution. The Constitution of India is neither rigid nor flexible but a synthesis of both.
The Indian Constitution combines both the characteristics of rigidity and flexibility through different ways of amending the Constitution. Article 368 provides for two types of amendments i.e.; some provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and some other provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and with the ratification by half of the total states.
Option a is incorrect: In India, **the power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies only with the Centre**. In US, the states can also propose an amendment to the Constitution. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures
Option b is incorrect: Constituent power is superior to ordinary legislative power. Unlike the British Parliament which is a sovereign body (in the absence of a written constitution), the powers and functions of the Indian Parliament and State legislatures are subject to limitations laid down in the Constitution.
Option d is incorrect: Constitutional Amendment Bill in India **can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member** and does not require prior permission of the president.
Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 10 Amendment of the Constitution
NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution at Work

Q.33) Which of the following correctly outlines the principles of Indian socialism?
1. Nationalisation of all means of production
2. Creation of no-class social system
3. Emphasis on welfare policies
4. No use of force to implement socialist ideas
5. Abolition of Private property through peaceful means

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Socialism is a **political and economic system** in which the means of production and property have public ownership and are not controlled by the government. India has always strived to make itself a socialist and welfare state right from the days of freedom struggle. The idea of socialism and welfare have originated from western ideologies but have obtained a new identity in India.
Option 2 and 4 are correct: The Indian idea of Socialism includes:
1) **Emphasis on welfare**: Social ideas in India is heavily leaning towards welfare of backward and poor section who are unable to lead a normal life. The state will take steps to ensure that they will have a good chance of living a normal life. This is ensured by **providing food security, health services and free education** in the form of subsidies and schemes.
2) **No use of force to implement Socialism**: In other countries we observe that the state has resorted to the use of violence and force for implementing socialist ideas, which has created clashes in society. In India the socialist ideas have been used as a **do-good method rather than a political ideology.**
3) **Balance between capitalism and Socialism**: Typical socialist states regulate the production and distribution of resources. This will mean that every industry and prosperity is government owned and there is no role for private individuals. In India there is a fine balance between state Socialism and private capitalism so that every individual gets opportunity to prosper.

Option 1, 2 and 5 are incorrect:
1) Indian brand of socialism is a '**democratic socialism'** and **not a 'communistic socialism'** (also known as 'state socialism'. It does not involve the **nationalisation of all means of production and distribution** and the abolition of private property. Democratic socialism, on the other hand, holds faith in a '**mixed economy'** where both **public and private sectors co-exist** side by side.
2) Indian socialism does not strive for destruction of class system, but it rather **promotes the positive system of co-existence among various classes** through affirmative actions like reservation polices to bring equality among various sections of the society.

Source: What is Socialism? Definition of Socialism, Socialism Meaning - The Economic Times (indiatimes.com)
https://frontline.thehindu.com/cover-story/what-does-socialism-in-india-mean/article9982744.ece

Q.34) In the context of Preamble of India, what does the term 'Democratic' indicates?
a) A form of government where each organ of governance respects the powers and jurisdiction of the others.
b) A political unit where supreme power of governance is vested in the people.
c) A type of government where the regional units derive their power and authority from the national government.
d) A system characterized by the absence of restraints and special privileges on the activities of individuals.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

A democratic polity, as stipulated in the Preamble, is **based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that is, possession of supreme power by the people.**
Democracy is of two types–direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland. In indirect democracy, the representatives elected by the people exercise supreme power and thus carry on the government and make the laws. This type of democracy, also known as representative democracy.
The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy under which the executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions.

Q.35) Recently, Indian Scientists have indigenously developed a luminescent security ink from nano-materials. In this context, which one of the following statements correctly describe the usage of this ink?
a) It will be useful in painting the defense equipment's for their better concealment in war fields.
b) It will be helpful in combating counterfeiting of currency notes and medicines in the country.
c) It will replace the existing ink used during voting process and reduce the malpractice of counterfeit voting in India.
d) It will be used for concealing the confidential files of various intelligence agencies in the country.

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Indian Scientists have indigenously developed a **highly stable and non-toxic luminescent security ink** from nano-materials that will help **combat counterfeiting of currency notes, medicine, certificates, documents and branded goods.**
Indian Scientists have developed a luminescent (not concealing) security ink from nano-materials. This ink is **highly stable, less toxic** and has excitation-dependent luminescent properties. Hence, this ink has huge potential to combat counterfeiting and the common man can find out easily whether the document or product is original or fake.
Currently, Luminescent ink is used as covert tags to combat counterfeiting. Most of the security inks available today are based on luminescent materials that absorb a high-energy photon and emit low-energy photons, technically called downshifting. This covert tag is invisible under daylight, and it becomes visible under UV light. However, these single emission-based tags are prone to replication.
Source: Security ink based on nano-materials that spontaneously emits light can combat counterfeiting - ForumIAS Blog

Q.36) Which of the following statements with reference to the Constituent Assembly of newly independent India is correct?
a) B R Ambedkar was the Chief Draftsman of Constitution in the Assembly.
b) None of the members of the Assembly were Women.
c) The Assembly adopted the Elephant as its symbol/seal.
d) S Varadachari was the legal advisor to the Assembly.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect: S N Mukherjee (not Dr Ambedkar) was the **chief draftsman** of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly. Hence this statement is **incorrect**. Dr **B R Ambedkar** was the **Chairman** of the **Drafting Committee** of the Assembly.
Option b is incorrect: There were 15 female members in the Constituent Assembly.

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Option c is correct: The **Elephant** was chosen as the **symbol** to **represent** the **Constituent Assembly** in its **seal**. Hence this statement is **correct.**

Option d is incorrect: Sir B N Rau was appointed as the **constitutional/ legal advisor** to the Constituent Assembly. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

S Varadachari was the **head** of the Assembly's **Ad Hoc Committee on the Supreme Court**. Also, he was **not a member of the Assembly**.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 5th edition, Ch-2, Pg-2.2, 2.4, 2.5

Q.37) With reference to various cases related to basic structure doctrine, consider the following statements:

1. The Keshvananda Bharti case upheld for first time that the Parliament cannot take away any of the Fundamental Rights.
2. The Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain case held judicial review to be part of the Basic structure doctrine.
3. The Minerva Mills case upheld the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles as part of the Basic structure doctrine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The "Basic Structure" doctrine is a doctrine made from judicial innovation specific to Indian context. The doctrine prescribes that certain features of the constitution are essential for the functioning of the state. Such features are beyond the limits of the amending powers of the Parliament. The word "Basic Structure" is not mentioned in the Constitution of India.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the **Golak Nath case** (1967), the constitutional validity of the Seventeenth Amendment Act (1964), which inserted certain state acts in the Ninth Schedule, was challenged. Under the case Supreme Court ruled that the **Fundamental Rights are given a 'transcendental and immutable' position** and hence, the **Parliament cannot abridge or take away any of these rights**. The Doctrine of Basic structure though arose during Keshvanaand Bharti case, 1973.

Statement 2 is correct: In **Indira Gandhi v. Rajnarain case, 1975**, the Supreme Court added rule of Law, Free and Fair Elections and **Judicial Review** to the list of Basic structure doctrine.

Statement 3 is correct: In **Minerva Mills Case, 1980**, the Supreme Court added limited power of government to amend Constitution, Judicial Review and Harmony and formed a **balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles** to the list of Basic structure doctrine.

Knowledge Base:

In Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala case, the Supreme Court stated that the Parliament has power to amend any provision of the constitution, but doing so, **the basic structure of the constitution is to be maintained**.

The following elements were recognizes as part of the Basic structure doctrine during this case: Supremacy of the Constitution, Republican and democratic form of government, Secular character of the Constitution, Separation of powers between the legislature, executive and the judiciary, Federal character of the Constitution, The mandate to build a welfare state, Unity and integrity of the nation, Sovereignty of the country, Freedoms secured to the citizens and Equality of status and the opportunity.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 11 - Basic Structure of the Constitution.

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Q.38) Consider the following pairs of features of the Indian Constitution and the countries from which they were borrowed:

Feature	***Source/Borrowed From***
1. Cabinet system	United States Constitution
2. Vesting of residual powers with the Centre	Canadian Constitution
3. Advisory jurisdictions of the Supreme court	French Constitution
4. Freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course	Japanese Constitution

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?
a) Only one pair
b) Only two pairs
c) Only three pairs
d) All four pairs

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
The Constitution of India has borrowed many features from other countries.
Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Cabinet system is derived from the British constitution. Other features borrowed from British constitution - Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism
Pair 2 is correctly matched. Vesting of residual powers in the Centre are derived from the Canadian constitution.
Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme court is derived from the Canadian constitution. Other features borrowed from Canada - Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Features borrowed from Australian Constitution: Concurrent List, **freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course**, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
Knowledge Base: US Constitution - Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
French Constitution - Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble.
Source: NCRT Class-XI Chater-1 Constitution : Why and How? Page-22
Laxmikanth 6th edition Chapter-3 Salient features of the constitution page-3.14

Q.39) If the government decides to provide citizenship to a selected group of people based on religion, then such action will violate which of the following Fundamental Right?
a) Right to equality
b) Right to life and personal liberty
c) Right against exploitation
d) Right to freedom of religion

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

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Option a is correct: Article 14 says that the **State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws** within the territory of India.
The discrimination in providing citizenship based on religion, by government, is an infringement of Article 14 where the government discriminated on the basis of religion thereby violating equality amongst Indians.
Option b is incorrect: Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. So, there is no violation of Article 21.
Option c is incorrect: Right against exploitation (enshrined in Article 23 and 24) prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour and employment of children in factories, etc. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. As such it is not violated in the given case.
Option d is incorrect: Right to freedom of religion provides for the four rights as:
(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25).
(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).
(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).
(d) Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).
These are available to both citizens and non-citizens. None of them are violated if the government decides to give citizenship to a select group of citizens based on religion.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition - Chapter 7 - Fundamental Rights.

Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding 'Global Pact on Fisheries Subsidies' under WTO (WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies):
1. WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies were launched in 2001 at the Doha Ministerial Conference.
2. India has recently proposed that WTO members engaged in distant water fishing should stop providing subsides for 25 years for fishing activities beyond their EEZ.
3. The Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (Agreement) at the WTO will prohibit subsidies from being provided for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. WTO **negotiations on fisheries subsidies were launched in 2001** at the Doha Ministerial Conference, with a mandate to "clarify and improve" existing WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies. The creation of fisheries subsidies disciplines has been the subject of work in the WTO's Negotiating Group on Rules since the **Doha Development Agenda** was launched in 2001, with an elaboration of the negotiating mandate agreed in 2005.
Statement 2 is correct. Recently, India has moved amendments to the draft of the proposed agreement on fisheries subsidies in WTO. It is meant to **make the accord more balanced** by **curbing in huge grants being given out by rich nations** for exploitative fisheries.
India has proposed that the distant water fishing nations **stop subsidising fishing in distant waters beyond their exclusive economic zones (EEZ) for 25 years.**
Statement 3 is correct. The Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (Agreement) at the WTO Ministerial meeting to prohibit subsidies from being provided for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and overfished stocks.

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Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to have a transition period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
The Agreement to eliminate subsidies granted to fishing vessels or fishing operators engaged in IUU fishing
No prohibition on providing subsidies for fishing regarding overfished stocks as long as such subsidies are implemented to rebuild the stock to a biologically sustainable level.
Source: Fisheries subsidies: Hectic parleys likely at WTO meet to conclude the pact - The Hindu BusinessLine
Differential treatment: On fisheries subsidies issue at WTO -ForumIAS Blog
WTO | Factsheet: Negotiations on fisheries subsidies
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1843952

Q.41) A constitutional government by definition is a:
a) government by legislature
b) popular government
c) multi-party government
d) limited government

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
A constitutional government by definition is a limited government. A constitutional government is the one that is defined by the constitution of the country. Constitution of a country is supreme law of the land; it is empowered with the sovereign authority of the people (we the people) by the framers and the consent of the legislatures of the states. It is the source of all government powers, and also **provides important limitations on the government** that protect the fundamental rights of citizens.
Source) UPSC 2020,
https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-system/Constitutional-government

Q.42) With reference to the comparison between the Government of India Act, 1919 and the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:
1. Both the Acts provided for the establishment of Dyarchy, but at different levels of federal polity.
2. The Act of 1919 provided for indirect elections to central legislature, whereas the Act of 1935 provided for direct elections.
3. While the Act of 1919 introduced Bicameralism at the Centre, the Act of 1935 introduced it in selected Provinces as well.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct: The **Government of India Act of 1919 introduced** the system of **Dyarchy (Dual Rule)**. The **Act of 1919** introduced it at **Provincial level**, while the **Act of 1935** introduced it at **Central level**. Hence this statement is **correct**, as **both Acts** provided for the system of **Dyarchy**, but **at different levels**.
The system of **Dyarchy** involved the **division of legislative subjects** into two lists - **Reserved** and **Transferred** Subjects. **Reserved** Subjects would be administered by the Governor General and his **Executive Council without being responsible** to the Legislative Council. On the other hand, **Transferred**

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Subjects were to be administered by the Governor General with the aid of **popularly elected ministers responsible** to the Legislative Council.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Both the Acts, not just the Act of 1935, provided for **Direct Elections**, both at **Centre** and in **Provinces**. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

Elections were **first officially introduced** in the **Indian Council Act, 1907**. Those elections were however held **indirectly**, and the **elected officials** were in a **minority**.

In the **GoI Act, 1919 Direct Elections** were **introduced for the first time** and the **majority of members** of the legislature were **chosen by election**. This principle **continued in the GoI Act, 1935** as well.

The only difference in this regard between both the Acts is that the scope of franchise (right to elect) was granted to a slightly wider population in GoI Act, 1935 than the Act of 1919.

Statement 3 is correct: Bicameralism was **introduced** for the **first time** in the **Government of India Act, 1919**. This act introduced Bicameralism at the **Centre.** Bicameralism means that the Legislature would **consist of two Houses**. So, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by the Council of State (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The **Act of 1935 kept the Central Legislature bicameral,** and **also introduced** this arrangement **in select British Provinces** as well (**Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam, United Provinces**). Hence this statement is **correct.**

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth, 5th edition, Ch-1, Pg-1.6, 1.7, 1.8

Q.43) Why Indian judiciary has been described as an integrated judiciary system?

a) High court enforces only state laws of concerned respective states.

b) The laws of concurrent list are only enforced by the Supreme court.

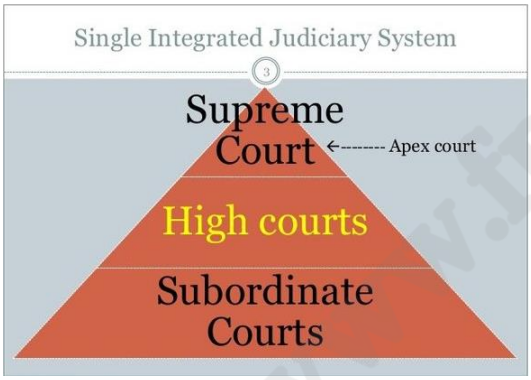
c) Supreme Court has replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal.

d) The decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high courts below it. Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts. Integrated judicial system means that **decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts**. All the lower courts from the Gram Panchayat to the High Courts are integrated into the Supreme Court of India.



Integrated Judicial system

This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, **enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.** In USA, on the other hand, the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws are enforced by the state judiciary.

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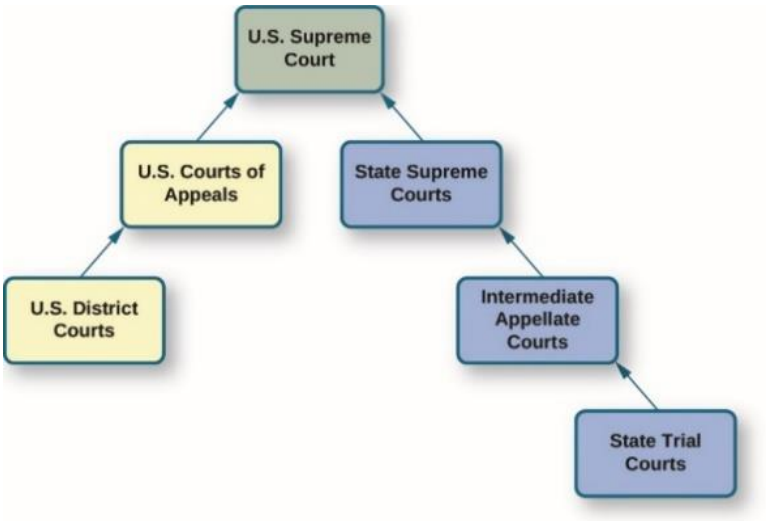

US Supreme court.

Option a and b are incorrect: Features of Indian judicial system is that single system of courts, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws. **It does not exclusively enforce state laws or central laws or laws based on the concurrent list.**

Option c is incorrect: Though the statement is correct but are not correctly explaining the reason behind why Indian judiciary system are integrated. **It is the reason behind greater power of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court that of its predecessor.**

Source: Laxmikant Ch 26 (Supreme court)

Q.44) With reference to the 'Overseas Citizen of India Cardholders', consider the following statements:

1. They are not eligible for election as the President of India.
2. They can undertake any type of research activity within India without any permission.
3. A citizen of Bangladesh cannot be registered as an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***incorrect***?

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

A foreign national, who was eligible to become citizen of India on 26.01.1950 or was a citizen of India on or at anytime after 26.01.1950 or belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15.08.1947 is eligible for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI).

1) Whereas a Person of Indian Origin (PIO) means a foreign citizen (except a national of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Nepal) and fulfilling certain conditions.

PIO category was merged with OCI category in 2015.

Statement 1 is correct: An overseas citizen of India cardholder shall not be entitled to the following rights (which are conferred on a citizen of India)–

(a) He shall not be entitled to the right to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
(b) **He shall not be eligible for election as President.**
(c) He shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President.
(d) He shall not be eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

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(e) He shall not be eligible for appointment as a Judge of the High Court.
(f) He shall not be entitled for registration as a voter.
(g) He shall not be eligible for being a member of the House of the People or of the Council of States.
(h) He shall not be eligible for being a member of the State Legislative Assembly or the State Legislative Council.
(1) He shall not be eligible for appointment to public services and posts in connection with affairs of the Union or of any State except for appointment in such services and posts as the Central Government may specify.
Statement 2 is incorrect: They can undertake all activities **except research work for which special permission is required** from the Indian Mission/Post/ FRRO concerned.
Statement 3 is correct: No person, who or either of whose parents or grandparents or great grandparents is or had been **a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may, specify, shall be eligible for registration as an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder.**
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 6 – Citizenship.
https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/CountryQuickLink/703_PIO-OCI.pdf

Q.45) Consider the following statements regarding 'Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission':
1. The commission is responsible for giving approval for conducting clinical trials in India.
2. It promotes rational use of generic medicines by publishing the National Formulary of India.
3. It is an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is *incorrect*. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission aims to promote **rational use of medicines** in the country. It set standards of drugs in the country and update regularly the standards of drugs commonly required for the treatment of diseases prevailing in this region.
Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation** is responsible for **approval of Drugs, Conduct of Clinical Trials**, laying down the standards for Drugs, control over the quality of imported Drugs in the country.
Statement 2 is correct. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission publish official documents for improving the Quality of Medicines by way of adding new and updating existing monographs in the form of Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP). It promotes **rational use of generic medicines** by publishing the **National Formulary of India.** The NFI will be very beneficial for Clinicians and Healthcare professionals while prescribing the medicines to the patients.
Statement 3 is correct. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) is an **autonomous institution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,** Government of India. Recently, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare has launched the Sixth Edition of the National Formulary of India (NFI).
Source: Union Health Minister launches the Sixth Edition of National Formulary of India (NFI) -ForumIAS Blog
home (cdsco.gov.in)

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Q.46) Preamble describe India as a sovereign nation. What does this mean?
1. No internal groups or any external authority could undermine the authority of the Indian government.
2. The laws made in India are only limited by the international laws set by United Nations Organisation.
3. India can neither acquire a foreign territory nor cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Preamble of India declares India to be of a **sovereign**, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity. The term Sovereignty, in political theory, imply the ultimate overseer, or authority, in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order.
Statement 1 is correct: India is a sovereign state. It means that India is a **supreme power and no internal groups or the external authority could undermine the authority of the Indian government**. As a sovereign state, India is free from any kind or form of foreign interference in its domestic affairs.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Though in 1949, India declared the continuation of her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and accepted the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth, this extra-constitutional declaration does not affect India's sovereignty in any manner. Further, **India's membership of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) also in no way constitutes a limitation on her sovereignty.**
Statement 3 is incorrect: Being a sovereign state, **India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.** Article 2 empowers the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'. Thus, Article 2 grants two powers to the Parliament: (a) the power to admit into the Union of India new states; and (b) the power to establish new states.
Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 4 Preamble of the Constitution

Q.47) Which of the following is the correct description of the term 'citizen' in the context of India?
a) A person enjoying full and equal membership of the Indian state.
b) Every person living and working in India.
c) A person enjoying rights under the Constitution of India.
d) A person who took birth in the territory of India.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Option a is correct: Citizenship refers to a full and equal membership of a political community, i.e. a political identity to an individual by its state.
Option b is incorrect: Not every person living and working in India is its citizen. Only those who have acquired Indian citizenship as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 are considered as citizens. Many people come from other nations to work in India and are called foreigners or migrants.
Option c is incorrect: A citizen in India enjoys rights provided by the Constitution. In some cases, **even a foreigner enjoys some Fundamental Rights**. Some Fundamental Rights are available for citizens and foreigners alike are**:** Article 14, 20-28.

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Option d is incorrect: Not every person who took birth on the territory of India can be its citizen. Illegal migrants are the example who are not considered as citizens even if born in India. The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.
Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6th Edition – Chapter 6 – Citizenship.
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?keps1=6-10

Q.48) With reference to the Constitution and its framework, consider the following statements:
1. A written or unwritten constitution needs to exist for a country to be called a nation.
2. A constitution specifies who has the power to make decisions in a society.
3. A constitution provides a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
4. A constitution provides a new identity to its citizens.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
A constitution is the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.
Statement 1 is incorrect: A **nation is a group of people who have a strong sense of unity and common consciousness**. Common territory, common race, common religion, common language, common history, common culture and common political aspirations are the elements which help the formation of a nation, and yet none of these is an absolutely essential element. Constitution is not necessary for an entity to be called a nation.
For a democratic nation, either written or unwritten Constitution needs to exist.
Statement 2 is correct: A function of a **constitution** is to **specify who has the power to make decisions in a society.** It decides how the government will be constituted. It specifies the basic allocation of power in a society. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be. In principle, this question, which gets to decide, can be answered in many ways: in a monarchical constitution, a monarch decides; in some constitutions like the old Soviet Union, one single party was given the power to decide. But in democratic constitutions, broadly speaking, the people get to decide.
Statement 3 is correct: Another function of a **constitution** is to provide a set of **basic rules** that allow for **minimal coordination amongst members of a society**. Any group will need some basic rules that are publicly promulgated and known to all members of that group to achieve a minimal degree of coordination. But these rules must not only be known, they must also be enforceable. Saying that the rules are legally enforceable gives an assurance to everybody that others will follow these, for if they do not do so, they will be punished.
Statement 4 is correct: A **constitution expresses the fundamental identity** of a people. It is by agreeing to a basic set of norms about how one should be governed, and who should be governed that one forms a collective identity. One has many sets of identities that exist prior to a constitution. But by agreeing to certain basic norms and principles one constitutes one's **basic political identity**. It defines the fundamental values that we may not trespass. So, the constitution also gives one a **moral identity**. Different nations embody different conceptions of what the relationship between the different regions of a nation and the central government should be. This relationship constitutes the **national identity** of a country.
Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps201.pdf

www.freeupscmaterials.org

Q.49) In the context of Indian constitution, the term 'state' includes-
a) A politically organized territory ruled by a centralized government.
b) Executive and Legislature of the Union and all the local authorities.
c) An area of land that forms an independent political unit.
d) Defined territory that forms a community with shared culture.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Under the Indian constitution, **Article 12 defines the term 'State' as used in different Articles of Part III of the Constitution.** The framers of the Constitution used the words 'the State' in a wider sense than what is understood in the ordinary or narrower sense. It does not merely mean the states in the Union.
It says that unless the context otherwise requires the term 'State' includes the following; -
1) The Government and Parliament of India, i.e., Executive and Legislature of the Union.
2) The Government and Legislature of each State, i.e., Executive and Legislature of State.
3) **All local and other authorities within the territory of India**.
4) All local and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.

Option a is incorrect: This statement defines the term 'state' in the context of the discipline of Political Science. But this is not the definition of term 'state' that is defined by Indian constitution.
Option c is incorrect: This statement defines the term nation. A nation is a community of people formed on the basis of a common language, territory, ethnicity etc.
Option d is incorrect: A defined territory that forms a community with shared culture and ruled by sovereign body define the term 'country'.
Source: State Under Indian Constitution (legalservicesindia.com)
M laxmikant (Ch 5 – Union and territory)

Q.50) Consider the following statements regarding 'High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People':
1. It is an informal group with the aim of ensuring ethical use of Artificial Intelligence (AI).
2. One of its objectives is to prevent the loss of species and vital ecosystems.
3. India is the first BRICS country to join the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The High Ambition Coalition (HAC) is an informal group of approximately 61 countries within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) **committed to advancing progressive proposals on climate ambition.** It is not related to Artificial Intelligence (AI). The HAC was founded by the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 2014 with the **aim of ensuring the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, was as ambitious as possible**.
Statement 2 is correct. HAC coalition does **not aim to mobilise any amount** for development of climate mitigation technologies. The coalition **aims** to promote an international agreement **to protect at least 30 % of the world's land and ocean by 2030** (30×30 target).
The 30×**30 target is a global target** that aims to halt the **accelerating loss of species and protect vital ecosystems** that are the source of our economic security.
Statement 3 is correct. India is the **first BRICS country to join** the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People. At present, the group has more than 70 countries encouraging the adoption of the global goal to protect 30×30. The members of HAC currently include a mix of countries in the global north and south. These include European, Latin American, Africa and Asia countries are among the members.
Source: India Joins High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People-ForumIAS Blog
High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People – HAC for Nature and People

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